

MOBILIZATION STORES (Zapasy)

*6-4*  
The accumulation of mobilization stores and the mobilizational preparedness of the Army and the entire economy of the Soviet Nation, *BP* is in the center of attention of party, Military and governmental organs.

The supreme organ charged with the problem of the ideological preparation of the Army and the entire populace of the USSR ~~and~~ *for* as well as the problem of mobilizational resources of the nation

is a special "military department" (*voennyi otdel*) attached to the

~~the~~ Central Committee of the Communist Party. In its *substantive* ~~substantive~~

work, this department is intimately connected with the work of ~~the~~ *I.C.*

STAFF of the Soviet Armed Forces and in particular with its *chief* ~~chief~~ *I.C.*

mobilizational and operational directorates. Actually "Military

Departments" in the Communist Party Central Committee is the managerial

organ for the General Staff and its directives are fulfilled without

question by all its directorates and departments.

"The Military Departments" *attached to the Central Committee of* ~~in the~~ Communist Party, in the Central *organ* ~~Committee~~ *the Communist Party* is a coordinating ~~party~~ which has in its hands not only the

Army with its reserves and military stores but also the entire military and civilian industries with its stores of raw materials which will in time of war provide the army with all necessary weapons, munitions, uniforms, food provisions, etc. The State reserve (gosudarstvenny rezerv) which is in process of creation during peacetime for the needs of war is an untouchable stockpile (nyeprákosnovyenny zapas) and can be utilized only with the <sup>permission</sup> ~~promotion~~ of the "military department" <sup>attached to the C. C. of</sup> ~~by~~ the Communist Party Central Committee and of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces.

(2) The executive, i.e., working organ concerned with ~~the problem of~~ <sup>for</sup> accounting ~~of~~ and <sup>ing</sup> ~~the~~ accumulation ~~of~~ mobilization stocks of the nation is the Mobilization Directorate of the General Staff. This Directorate manages all mobilization work of the military districts and major military enterprises. The military districts are the <sup>the</sup> ~~practical~~ organizations for the mobilization of all mobilization resources located on the territory of a given district. Mobilization work in the military <sup>districts</sup> ~~districts~~ is carried on by special directorates and departments attached to the staffs of military districts troop formations and units.

Mobilization work of all industrial and economic establishments

of a  
located on the territory given district is managed by "Military Commissariats" and "Special Departments" (separately) of these establishments. The military commissariats - voyenkomaty - ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> present in each rayon, oblast and city. According to the size of the rayon and the presence of industrial enterprises the voyenkomaty are divided into types or categories.

Those rayons which have concentrations of large enterprises and establishments have voyenkomaty of the first category; those rayons which are poor in industry and population reserves have voyenkomaty of the second and even the third category.

The voyenkomaty have ~~in addition~~ a dual subordination: a) to the voyenkomaty at a higher level, (for example, the rayon subordinates to the oblast) and b) in their mobilization work they are directly subordinate to the staff of the military district.

(3) Because mobilization work in the USSR is of great importance the organs managing this work are headed by people who have been carefully checked by the MGB and who have higher military rank.

the voyenkomat in KAMENKA rayon, Kirovograd oblast,  
For example: ~~the category of the~~ <sup>the</sup> third category voyenkomat (namevskiy) is headed by a colonel Asfyev.  
The voyenkomat of the Kirovogradskaya oblast is Colonel Asfyev.

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The above voyenkomat is composed of fifteen employees of which eight are officers. All the work of the voyenkomat is divided up among the appropriate unit chiefs (nachal'niki <sup>chastey</sup> ~~chasteyai~~), who direct the following work: <sup>records</sup> ~~marshalka (uchet)~~ <sup>uchet</sup> of reserve officers, records of privates and NCO's, records of transportation facilities, military enrollment, pre-draft call training, economic and human mobilization, statistics, etc. In general the work of the voyenkomat consists of carrying on detailed accounts of all that concerns mobilization resources of the given rayon. <sup>maintains</sup> ~~it keeps~~ records of human resources (of all categories) horses, means of transportation, carries out regular draft calls for the army, organizes pre-draft call training, supervises mobilization work of enterprises, supervises military training in schools and in DOSAF organizations.

Supervision of military work in schools and in DOSAF organizations is carried on not only by the voyenkomat, but also by an instructor of military studies attached to the rayon Party committee.

(4) The voyenkomaty are politically and organizationally linked with the rayon executive committees (rayсполком) and rayon Party committees

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*Partii*  
(*rayon partiya*). The head of the voyenkamat is in almost constant atten-

dance ~~at~~ *plenary* meetings and sessions of the Party bureau of the rayon

Party committee. It is always aware of all its more important decisions.

*[set stol]*  
Each village council has a military desk (voyenny stol) which ~~is~~ usually  
run as an addition to ~~their~~ main duties of secretaries of village councils.

The duties of these desks are: records of reserve officers residing  
in the given village. Periodically, once or twice a year, by order of the  
*rayon voyenkamat*,  
~~xxxxx rayon voyenkamat~~ these desks give information on career changes of the  
officers, their family situation, etc. During the same period a career  
evaluation (sluzhebnyaya kharakteristika) affirmed by the chairman of the  
village council is ~~forwarded~~ *submitted* for each officer. ~~xxxxxx~~ If the

*in question* officer ~~is~~ *or* a member of the Party ~~at the Komsomol~~ *according to*  
*evaluation is transmitted by Party channels.*  
evaluation is ~~forwarded~~. Often such information is ~~forwarded~~ on officers  
who are subject to call to the Army or for appointment to military-civilian  
positions, etc.

The military desks keep records of privates and NCOs of all categories  
who are in reserve, carry on registration and records of young men below  
*bolshoz* ~~draft~~  
draft age, of all ~~transportation means of the kollektivy~~ and horses subject

to mobilization.

In addition these desks keep a record of all trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles belonging to private persons.

through the military desks the voyenkomaty carry <sup>out</sup> all necessary which concern technical equipment, measures ~~concerning technical equipment~~ transport as well as human resources.

Partial or general mobilization (in case of war or in case of <sup>test run</sup> a ~~test run~~ on mobilization plans) are carried on through these desks.

Thus, the rayon voyenkomaty are the primary link through which ~~the~~

~~on a case of~~ all the rayons resources will be mobilized in case of war.

In order to have a clear picture of the work of the military <sup>commissariats</sup> ~~kommissariats~~

locally, I will pause a bit and describe the work of the <sup>Kamenka rayon</sup> ~~kamenskij~~ voyenkomat.

raion ~~voenkomat~~. (6)

(5)

KAMENKA

KIROVOGRAD

ECONOMIC RESOURCES OF THE KAMENSKIY RAYON, ~~THE~~ KIROVOGRADSKAYA

OBLAST WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO MOBILIZATION

*Economically, Kamenka Rayon*

The ~~kamenskij~~ migration by its economic situation occupies a leading place among ~~the majority of the~~ rayons of the Kirovogradskaya oblast.

It can be said approximately that in the Ukraine thirty to forty percent of the rayons are this type while the remaining rayons will

occupy a higher or lower position.

This raion has a total of twenty six villages with 19 ~~and 19~~

(ukrupnenniye) collective farms (kolkhozy) and two state farms (sovkhozy).

✓ A sugar refinery plant ~~is situated on the territory of the Komenskiy rayon~~ <sup>Kamenko</sup>

with a production capacity of two hundred tons of sugar a day; two

distilleries (the Komenskiy and the <sup>Kosarskiy</sup> ~~Kosarskiy~~) with a production

capacity of 700,000 decaliters of <sup>alcohol</sup> a year (translators note: author

does not make clear whether this figure represents the combined capacities

of the two distilleries), a ball-bearing plant, a butter <sup>plant and</sup> ~~factory~~, two

machine tractor stations with a combined total of 114 tractors.

*Tractors are of the following types:*

*W: 60-K: ← According to trade mark the tractor ~~part~~ is divided as follows:*

# 793

# 606

# 800

~~24 STZ-NAT (translator note: probably the Stalin or Stalingrad tractor~~

~~plant; we are not clear as to the meaning of "tati")~~

78 KhTZ-wheel-type (Translator's Note: <sup>KhTZ</sup> ~~probably KhTZ tractor plants~~)

~~42 (Translator's Note: This tractor is either a U-2 or Ch-2, or possibly~~

~~Is-2 a tractor specialist will recognize it - the author after the num-~~

~~erical designation writes: or "formal")~~

*#2 U-2, or "Farmall" - ~~Is~~*

*had*  
The rayon ~~auto-transport~~ part consisted of about two hundred and fifty trucks, ~~including~~ *including* the kolkoz trucks and the trucks of industrial enterprises. *(since the)* ~~It is considered the fact that the~~ rayon was receiving annually fifteen-twenty new trucks *it should* ~~than the automotive part~~ at the present time *(have)* ~~consists of~~ about 300 trucks of various types.

(8) There were in the rayon approximately 70 motorcycles (mainly the "Kievlian" trade-mark) and about 1,000 bicycles. All the above-enumerated transport is strictly recorded *(at)* ~~in~~ the rayon voeyenkomat and the military desks and is included in the rayon mobilization plan.

In addition each kolkoz by a special government *decree* ~~regulation~~ (postanovleniye) is obliged to raise a special *cavalry* calvary reserve (konskiy fond) *(for)* of the Soviet army. In addition to the horses the kolkhov must also have a full set of harness for these horses and special military wagons. *cavalry* It should be noted that this calvary reserve, beginning in 1948,

*was* gradually increased, ~~for example:~~ *Whereas* in 1943 my kolkhov had 6 horses and two special wagons with full sets of harness for all 6 horses *cavalry* ~~in this calvary reserve~~, in 1949 this reserve had increased to 8 horses and three wagons. The best young ~~male~~ horse ~~collected as the farmer~~



~~for the right English word)~~ In the one-to-six year age group were selected for this reserve and as the horses became ~~sabot~~<sup>subordinated</sup> for this reserve they were gradually replaced by younger horses.

This Soviet Army Cavalry Reserve was periodically inspected by a special commission consisting of the following: the voyenkom (military ~~komissar~~<sup>commissar</sup>), the head veterinarian of the rayon, a representative of the rayon executive committee and other officials of the ~~raiyeyenkomata~~<sup>rayon voyenkomat</sup>.

These examinations were held 4 or 5 times a year. In spring 1949 this ~~cavalry~~<sup>cavalry</sup> reserve in all the kolkhozes of the rayon consisted of 142 wagons with full sets of spare parts ~~for them~~ (wheels, buckets, heavy ropes, ~~tarpaulin~~<sup>tarpaulin</sup> etc. ~~bracket~~ this word unfamiliar to translator and others) and 420 horses.

~~It was strictly forbidden to utilize the horses as well as the harness and carriages for any production on kolkhozes.~~ This reserve can be mobilized at any time for the needs ~~(of)~~ of the army by order of higher military authorities. Of course, in case of war, not only the basic reserve destined for the Army will be mobilized, but also other horses suitable for the Army.

Judging by <sup>(the)</sup> experience of the last War we see that in the first

months of mobilization 50-60% of the overall number of horses in the

rayon were ~~mobilized~~ <sup>taken</sup> in the first months of mobilization. At the

present time in view of <sup>with greater mechanization in the Army and less use of cavalry,</sup> technical outfitting of the army and diminished <sup>only about 25-30% of the rayon's horses will be mobilized,</sup> of the cavalry the horses will only be mobilized to the extent of 25-30%

which for the rayon will come to about 800 head, <sup>which</sup> and with the basic

reserve of 426 head <sup>(make a)</sup> will <sup>(horses)</sup> total 1226. Taking consideration of the fact

that <sup>part of the</sup> ~~of the entire~~ tractors, <sup>trucks</sup> not automotive, bicycle, and animal transport

~~a part~~ will be put in the second, third and even fourth category, ~~then~~

the rayon according to the mobilization plan can mobilize: ~~in all:~~

d) <sup>24</sup> tractors "(<sup>(only)</sup> ~~only~~ caterpillar type) <sup>(only)</sup> ~~(only)~~ (translators note: author has put a

question mark in parentheses after the figure 24)

b) 180-200 trucks (first and second categories) ~~130-200~~

c) 50-60 motorcycles (all of them, of course) <sup>of the first and second categories, though all others will also be mobilized.</sup> out of the first and second categories

~~50-60~~

d) bicycles (around 1,000)

e) 142 military wagons ~~142~~

f) 426 horses ~~426~~

g) 800

It should be noted that ~~of the auto-transport about~~  
 50% of the trucks will be of the GAZ-A1 ~~or A2 (Translators note: leave~~  
~~mark not clear)~~ (i.e., 125, 8x130 trucks) about 30% will be of the "IS-  
 5" and the GAZ-51, and 20% of the trucks will be of the ZIS-150 type.

(\*) Auto transport of plants and factories will be mobilized 25-30%  
 while the remaining auto transport will serve the production facilities  
 of these plants *which will switch* ~~and this production will~~ over to military production.

From the above example it is apparent that in case of mobilization  
 up to 1/3 of technical facilities and horses of the kolkhozy and the  
 rayon as a whole will go for war needs.

Taking into account, the fact that the number of horses as well  
 as the number of caterpillar tractors and trucks will increase each  
 year then ~~markedly~~ the resources subject to mobilization will  
 grow proportionately. A special unit of waste stock *naprikozabenny zaspos*  
~~(ayeprikozabenny)~~  
~~sepos~~ of petroleum products is being stored as a mobilization reserve  
 (zapas) at the rayon petroleum base for the above-indicated equipment.

The rayon petroleum base contains a current and a mobilization  
 supply (zapas) in the overall quantity of 800,00 kilograms.

of which 15% or 120,000 kilograms is a mobilization reserve (zapas)

The overall reserve (zapas) of fuels is divided as follows according to type:

Aerosene - 500,000 kilograms

Gasoline - 150,000 kilograms

Diesel Oil - 50,000 kilograms

Petroleum - 50,000 kilograms

Various Oils - 50,000 kilograms

The untouchable reserve (nyeprikos ovyenny zapas) will be comprised of:

~~Gasoline~~  
Gasoline - 50,000 kilograms

Aerosene - 40,000 kilograms

Diesel Fuel - 10,000 kilograms

Various Oils - 10,000 kilograms

Oil products (masloprodukt<sup>ratio</sup>) are stored in a ~~relation~~ of 3-6%  
of the quantity of fuels,  
of fuels, i.e., according to the type of machine and the type of fuel  
it burns.

Gasoline being stored is mainly of the following types: A-66, A-70  
<sup>anti-knock,</sup>  
 B-78, with ~~the anti-knock~~ <sup>anti-knock</sup> ~~number 9~~ <sup>(translators note: transliterated</sup>  
~~literally from the authors Russian - possibly some sort of an anti-knock~~  
~~ingredient - check out with petroleum specialist)~~ and is periodically  
<sup>replaced</sup>  
~~renewed~~ according to the type of gasoline. For example, cracking <sup>(process)</sup> gaso-  
<sup>(while)</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>being replaced</sup>  
 line is renewed every six months ~~under types~~ <sup>at intervals of a</sup>  
 year and longer.

<sup>collectors</sup>  
 Such petroleum products (<sup>translators note:</sup> author uses the term  
 "goriuchee mazochnoye materialy" which he later abbreviated to "GSM" which  
 is the term we will use henceforth) as kerosene, diesel fuel, oils,  
 and others are delivered to the petroleum base quarterly in railway  
 tank cars with capacity of 30-50-60 tons. Current supplies (zapasy)  
<sup>obtained</sup>  
 of gasoline, kerosene, etc., are ~~selected~~ <sup>obtained</sup> by machine-tractor stations,  
 plants and factories, by special order forms (raznariadki) <sup>issued by the</sup> ~~of the~~  
 oblast agricultural department ("oblast' khozostel") and the oblast'  
 executive committee (oblispolkom). As a rule, plants and factories  
 receive their GSM directly through their own ministries. These GSM  
 either go ~~directly~~ through the rayon petroleum base (nfttebaza)

or else directly to the address of the given enterprise. Every factory plant, MTS (machine-tractor station) "svetklopunkt" ("sugar-beet point") "zagotzerno" ("grain procurement point") has a small gas station (punkt zapravok) with a capacity of 50-100 tons. For example, during a grain and sugar beet harvest season, GSt will be delivered directly to the gas station from the Ministry of Procurement and the Ministry of sugar beet industries (~~etc.~~). If the rayon petroleum bases have the appropriate supplies, then the GSt will be receiving from these bases. The kolkhozy received gasoline and oil for their auto transport by ~~purchase~~ orders [Naryad] (Translators note: here author uses the term "naryad" <sup>issued by</sup> of the rayon agriculture department or the rayon executive <sup>(committee)</sup> directly from the rayon petroleum base.

Every kolkhoz truck receives annually <sup>a</sup> the maximum of 1,000 kilograms of gasoline while <sup>any additional</sup> the remaining gasoline necessary <sup>to operate</sup> for the work of the trucks is purchased on the black market at 4 to 5 rubles per kilogram.

GSt are delivered from the rayon petroleum base to the MTS, Sovkhozy and plants by special tank trucks (benzozaprkvshiki) with a capacity of 3-5 tons. Every MTS, plant, etc., has 2 or 3 of these tank trucks.

The total amount of GSP used <sup>in a</sup> ~~for the~~ year <sup>by</sup> ~~the~~ rayon will be about: <sup>(as follows)</sup>

Kerosene - 2,000 - 2,200 tons

Gasoline - 450 - 500 tons

Petroleum - 80-100 tons

Diesel Fuel - 50-60 tons

Oil Products - 100-120 tons

*Here*

This figure ~~includes~~ not only the GSP used by industry and cooperative organizations, but also all that is used by private persons.

It should be <sup>noted</sup> ~~noticed~~ that at the present time all these GSP are in <sup>rationed out</sup> very short supply and are ~~allotted~~ strictly according to established limits.

There ~~were~~ <sup>forced</sup> instances when GSP deliveries for the rayon were irregular <sup>to stand idle.</sup> which ~~lead to~~ trucks and tractors and other machinery ~~standing idle~~. In

spite of this the untouchable reserve <sup>collector's</sup> ~~(mobzapas)~~ was never used. <sup>(Translator's</sup>

note: author uses the ter. <sup>не при</sup> ~~nyetrikosnovyenny~~ zapas followed ~~immediately~~ in parenthesis <sup>but</sup> ~~(mobzapas)~~.

The rayon receives annually through the "raypotrebsoyuz" (Rayon Consumers Union) 10-25 tons of ~~xxxxxxx~~ gasoline and 10-50 tons of kerosene.

This gasoline and kerosene is distributed among the kolkhozes and is sold

at established prices. The following are prices for petroleum products:

Gasoline: (government price) <sup>OKS</sup> 95 kopets per kilogram;

Gasoline: (commercial price) 4 rubles, 15 kopets per kilogram;

Petroleum: <sup>OKS</sup> one ruble, 30 kopets per kilogram;

Kerosene: <sup>Kz pich</sup> one ruble, 80 kopets per kilogram;

Oil: (avtol) 5 rubles per kilogram.

When auto-transport is being used for the hauling out grain and sugar beet the trucks are fueled up at "zagotpuakty" (procurement points) <sup>without charge</sup> ~~free~~ according to the number of ton-kilometers completed.

There are two oblast - size petroleum bases in the Kirovogradskaya oblast: the Aleksandrovskaya ~~petroleum base~~ and the Kirovogradskaya. the Aleksandrovskaya petroleum base sometimes <sup>carries</sup> ~~stores~~ GSN supplies which <sup>issued</sup> ~~are given out~~ to rayon petroleum bases. This petroleum base contains an overall supply of <sup>(GN)</sup> of about 7,000 tons. Petroleum products for the entire oblast ~~mainly for mills steam-run power stations (teplovye i elektrostantsii)~~ <sup>(and are used mainly for flour mills, power stations etc.)</sup> are stored at this petroleum base. Other GSN will be the same as those listed for rayon petroleum bases, <sup>but</sup> ~~only~~ in larger quantities. (13) All petroleum bases are guarded by militarized guard



MVD.

units selected and appointed by the MVD. The guard is on duty 24 hours

a day at both bases and is periodically inspected by the MVD.

Kamenka

The ~~Kamenka~~ <sup>Kamenka</sup> ~~skiya~~ petroleum base has the following staff: director of

the petroleum base, accountant, two warehousemen, and 9 other employees.

The Aleksandrovskaya petroleum base has a director, bookkeeper, (accountant),

4 office workers, 4 warehousemen, and other employees with an overall total of 40 people.

Kamenka

Both the Aleksandrovskaya and the Kamenka ~~skiya~~ petroleum bases were built before the War but after the War they were modernized and the War-caused damage repaired.

Kamenka

The ~~Kamenka~~ <sup>Kamenka</sup> ~~skiya~~ petroleum base has a total of 9 tanks with an overall capacity of 800 tons, of which 4 tanks have a capacity of 100 tons each, 4 have have a capacity of 50 tons, and 1 tank has a capacity of 200 tons.

Each tank rests on special concrete supports, four to each ~~one hundred~~ <sup>100-</sup> tank and two to each 50-ton ~~capacity~~ <sup>capacity</sup> tank.

The ~~one~~ 200-ton ~~capacity~~ <sup>(a)</sup> tank is also built on concrete foundation.

Each tank is covered with a special ~~mercury~~ <sup>mercury</sup> solution (translators note:

~~Translator not being a chemist will not vouch for correctness of last~~

~~The Russian is transliterated as follows in the instrumental case Roubnym~~

~~rest-erem)~~ against the action of the sun's rays. One of the tanks is under ground.

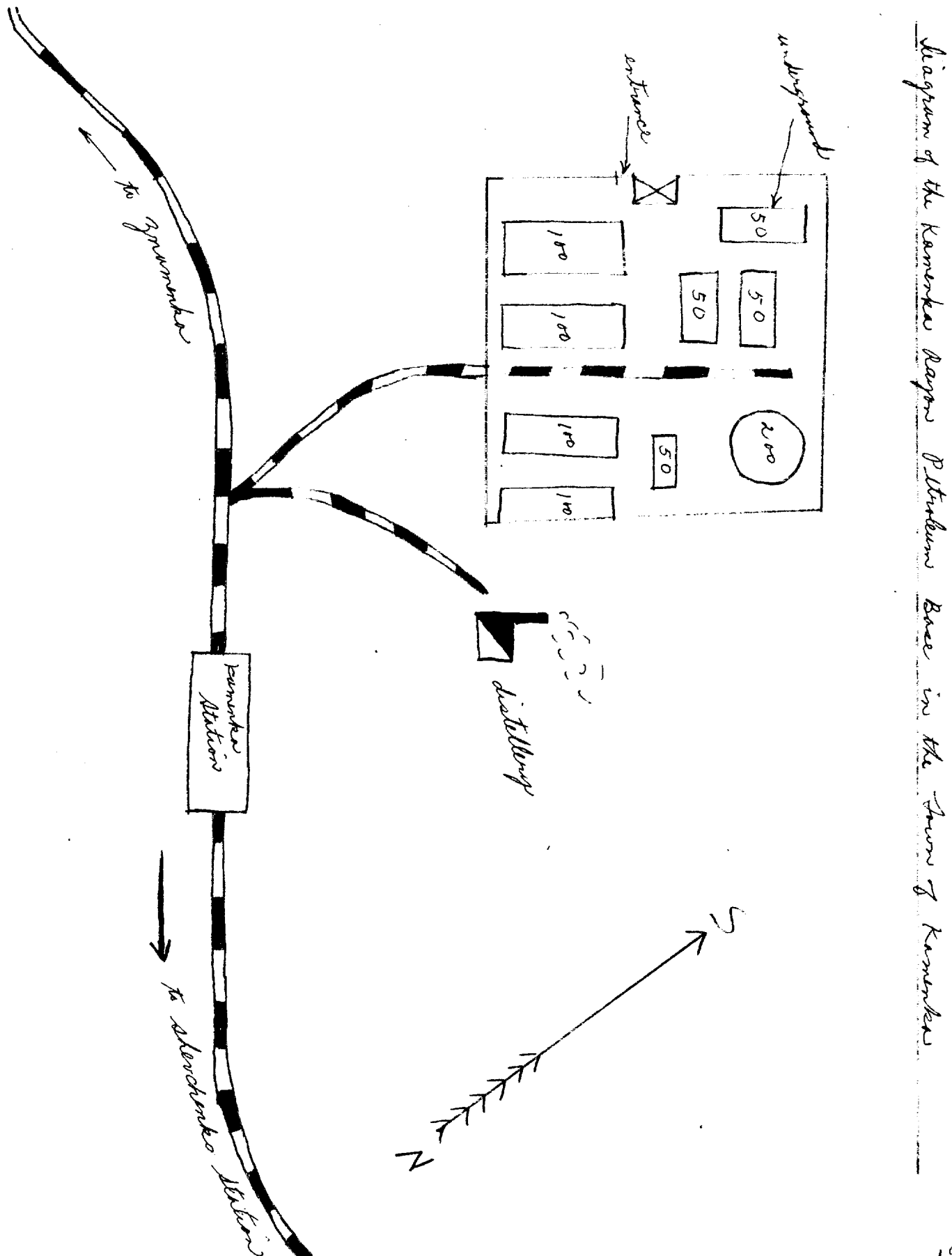
A one-track railway brings GSV up to the petroleum base. *Petroleum products*  
15  
delivered quarterly, either 10-11 tank cars at once or else 6-7 cars each month. (page 14 and 15 consists of sketches)

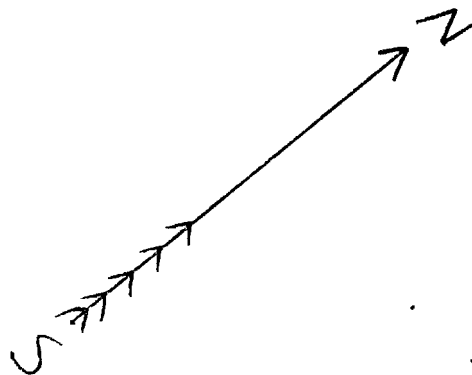
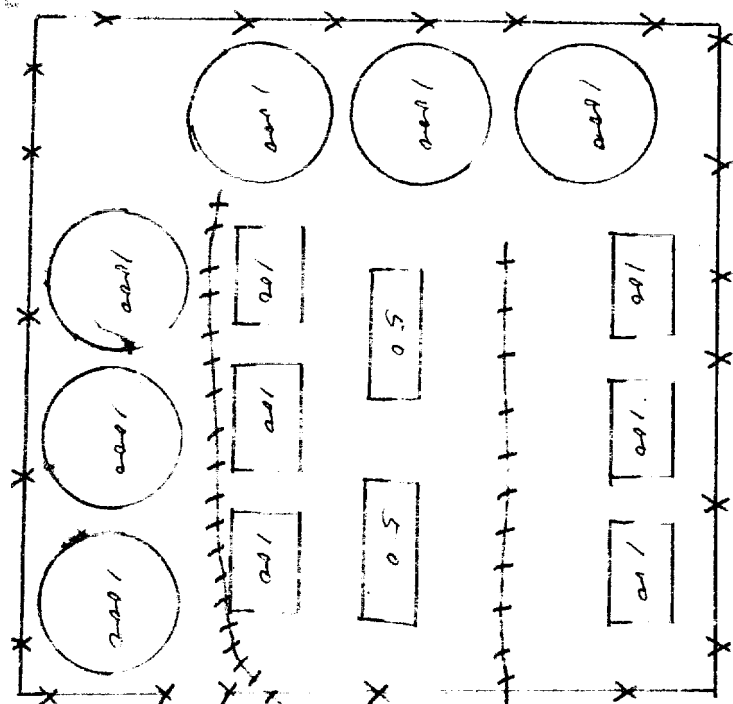
(16) Aleksandrovskaya petroleum plant has 6 tanks with a capacity of 1,000 tons each, six tanks with a capacity of 100 tons each and three tanks with a capacity of 50 tons each.

The Aleksandrovskaya petroleum base is considered the main base for the Kirovogradskaya oblast. It contains both current supplies (zapasy) as well as mobilizational supplies (zapasy) in accordance with the mobilization plan.

GSV supplies for military units located within the territory of Kirovogradskaya oblast are not kept at this base. ~~Танки, топливо, боеприпасы,~~  
The Kirovogradskiy Airport, for example, has its own separate base.

GSV deliveries to the Aleksandrovskaya Petroleum Base are made on the railway tracks *and come mainly from the* leading into the base, ~~basically all GSV for the~~  
*Port of Odessa.*





*Diagram of the Al-Kandakha 'Al-Kat' Petroleum Base*

*Al-Kandakha station*

~~Kirovogradskaya oblast come from the port of Odessa. (17)~~

*are must not*  
In speaking of mobilization resources in general, it is impossible  
to neglect ~~the consideration of~~ <sup>food</sup> ~~xxx~~ and raw materials resources which  
*are of vital importance*  
~~will have great significance~~ for the Army and for ~~the rural~~ <sup>rural</sup> areas. 5

*Because*  
In view of the fact that the Soviet Government has not yet been  
able to solve the food supply problem, it attaches very great importance  
to the question of accumulating foodstuffs and particularly grain reserves.  
Judging by the policies guiding procurement of agricultural produce and  
particularly grain in post-war years, it can be concluded that the Soviet  
Government during these years was creating the necessary state grain  
reserve (rezerv). This reserve was being created with the usual methods  
of the Soviet regime - taking no account of the needs and sacrifices of the  
people. ~~The basic task of~~ <sup>(most of the)</sup> grain reserves are concentrated in the  
Kuibeshevskaya, ~~Maratovskaya~~ <sup>Per'kiy</sup>, ~~Sorokovskaya~~, ~~Lokalovskaya~~, ~~Stalinraidskaya~~,  
and other oblasts, as well as ~~near~~ <sup>(in the vicinity of the nation's)</sup> large industrial centers of the nations.  
According to certain data the grain reserve in 1951 consisted of around  
6 billion poods.

The growth of cities and the enormous development of the Soviet Union's industrial base led to enormous <sup>migration</sup> ~~migration~~ of the masses of kolkhoz, peasantry into industry. <sup>and made the food supply problem</sup> In connection with this ~~the problem~~ <sup>ever more acute.</sup> ~~fixating~~ it became all the more necessary to solve the food supply <sup>problem.</sup> ~~Amplification (ukrupneniye)~~ <sup>consolidation</sup> of kolkhozes and a number of other

Governmental measures should partially solve this problem and free <sup>number</sup> an additional ~~definite~~ <sup>number</sup> quantities of workers for industry. (18)

Food stuffs and raw materials resources of the <sup>Kamenka</sup> ~~Kamenskij~~ rayon consist of meat, grain, milk, hay, vegetables, eggs, wool, hides, <sup>(Kok-saghyz)</sup> sugarbeet, ~~kok-saghyz~~ etc.

<sup>Kamenka</sup> ~~Kamenskij~~ rayon has a total of 65,000 hectares of <sup>arable</sup> ~~tilled~~ land <sup>produces</sup> which annually ~~gives~~ 270-280 thousand quintals of grain, including:

Winter and spring wheat - 150,000 quintals;

Rye - 50,000 quintals;

Legumes

Legumes - <sup>(Jeboviye kul'tury)</sup> ~~Jeboviye kul'tury~~ 20,000 quintals;

Corn - 30,000 quintals;

miscellaneous - about 20,000 quintals.

~~and the remaining crops about 20,000 quintals~~

Kamenka  
The ~~Kamenskij~~ rayon annually plants sugar beet on a acreage of  
(of sugar beet) produces  
11-12,000 hectares from which it receives about 2 million quintals of  
sugar beet annually, which is processed into 300,000 quintals of sugar annually.  
In processing these beets sugar refineries provide  
300,000 quintals of sugar for the nation.

All grain delivered by the kolchozes and individual kolchoz ~~members~~ <sup>members</sup>  
(collective farm members) goes to "zagotserno" (grain procurement) points  
(which are distributed)  
of which there are one or two for each rayon.  
"Zagotserno" points are reception points for grain as well as storage  
places for the necessary reserve in case of <sup>(crop)</sup> harvest failure (for resowing),  
for food, and mobilization reserve, for horses.

In all about 10,000 quintals of grain will be stored at "zagotserno"  
points until the new harvest. The grain consist mainly of spring crops, --  
barley, oats, buckwheat, etc. ~~(19)~~

Kamenka  
The ~~Kamenskij~~ "zagotserno" point is subordinate to the agent of the  
(agent) <sup>from</sup>  
Ministry of Procurement and receives grain for most of the kolchozes of the  
(of the) Serdyukovka  
rayon. Some kolchozes deliver their grain to the ~~Serdinkopskij~~ "zagotserno"  
point which is located in the Kiev ~~ya~~ oblast. Some points were <sup>W</sup>recked  
during the War but have now been entirely rebuilt. The grain is delivered

to the "zagotseryo" points by kolkhoz and government trucks and by kolkhoz animal transport. The grain is mostly delivered in sack containers for ease in unloading at "zagotserno" points. Each "zagotserno" point is headed by a director and also has an accountant with seven or eight bookkeepers; a seed laboratory with a chief and twelve laborator, assistants; four ~~xxxx~~ weighers; six or eight warehousemen, etc. In all a "zagotserno" rayon point employees 80-100 people.

Processing capacity (propusknaya sposobnost') of the <sup>Kamenka</sup> Kamenskij <sup>Serdynukovka</sup> and Serdiukovskij "zagotserno" points is 20-25 trucks an hour or 15-20 wagons. Each point has but one set of scales for weighing the grain. The grain is weighed in the truck together with the driver and after the grain is unloaded the truck is again weighed and the "net" is noted on the receipts, <sup>(Each)</sup> <sup>(has)</sup> of which all the ~~xx~~ trucks have three <sup>(of the receipt)</sup> copies for each load.

<sup>Kamenka</sup> The Kamenskij "zagotserno" point has a total of five storage places (khranilishe) with an overall ~~cubic~~ <sup>containing</sup> space of 50,000 cubic meters, each storage space having 10,000 cubic meters.



(20) In addition this point has an open threshing floor for storing grain when regular storage places are filled.

~~for which there is no room in the storehouses.~~ Each storehouse has

(30 by 60 by 6 meters, has a

the following dimensions: 30x 60x 6, concrete floor, some walls with a

thickness of 40-50 centimeters, <sup>(thick)</sup> and a wooden roof covered with tar paper.

Trucks are unloaded by hand while railroad cars are loaded by conveyor belt (~~lentochy~~ <sup>can be</sup> ~~conveyor~~) which operates from an electric motor.

~~loading of One~~ <sup>can be</sup> twenty-ton capacity railroad car with such a conveyor

<sup>in</sup> belt takes 1-5 hours. There are six such conveyor belts on the zagot-

serno" point and they can load simultaneously six railroad cars. Two

men operate each conveyor belt. For the drying of damp (syroye) grain

<sup>(is equipped with)</sup> a spiral conveyor grain dryer the point has ~~a schnecke grain dryer (snechovaya zernosushilka)~~ with a

capacity of 70 tons of grain in a 24-hour period.

<sup>Kamenka</sup>

The ~~kamenskij~~ "zagotserno" point is supplied with electric power

<sup>Kamenka</sup>

from the ~~kamenskij~~ distillery; the grain dryer of "zagotserno" operates

on coal.

Grain being sent from <sup>zagotserno</sup> ~~the~~ "zagotserno" point is loaded according

to five day periods but <sup>also sometimes according to railway car</sup> occasionally ~~also~~ according to <sup>availability.</sup> ~~when railway~~

~~cars are made available.~~ If the supply of rail cars is <sup>normal,</sup> delivered normally.

~~then~~ 25-30 car loads of grain are sent out every five-day period.

*(of 16, 18 and 20-ton capacity are)*  
railway cars used for hauling grain have capacities of 16, 18, and 20  
tons.

Each railway line prepares a definite number of railway cars  
for the grain loading period and these cars are put at the disposal  
of the Ministry of Procurement for the entire grain procurement period.

Diagram of the Kamenska "Zaptykino" Point

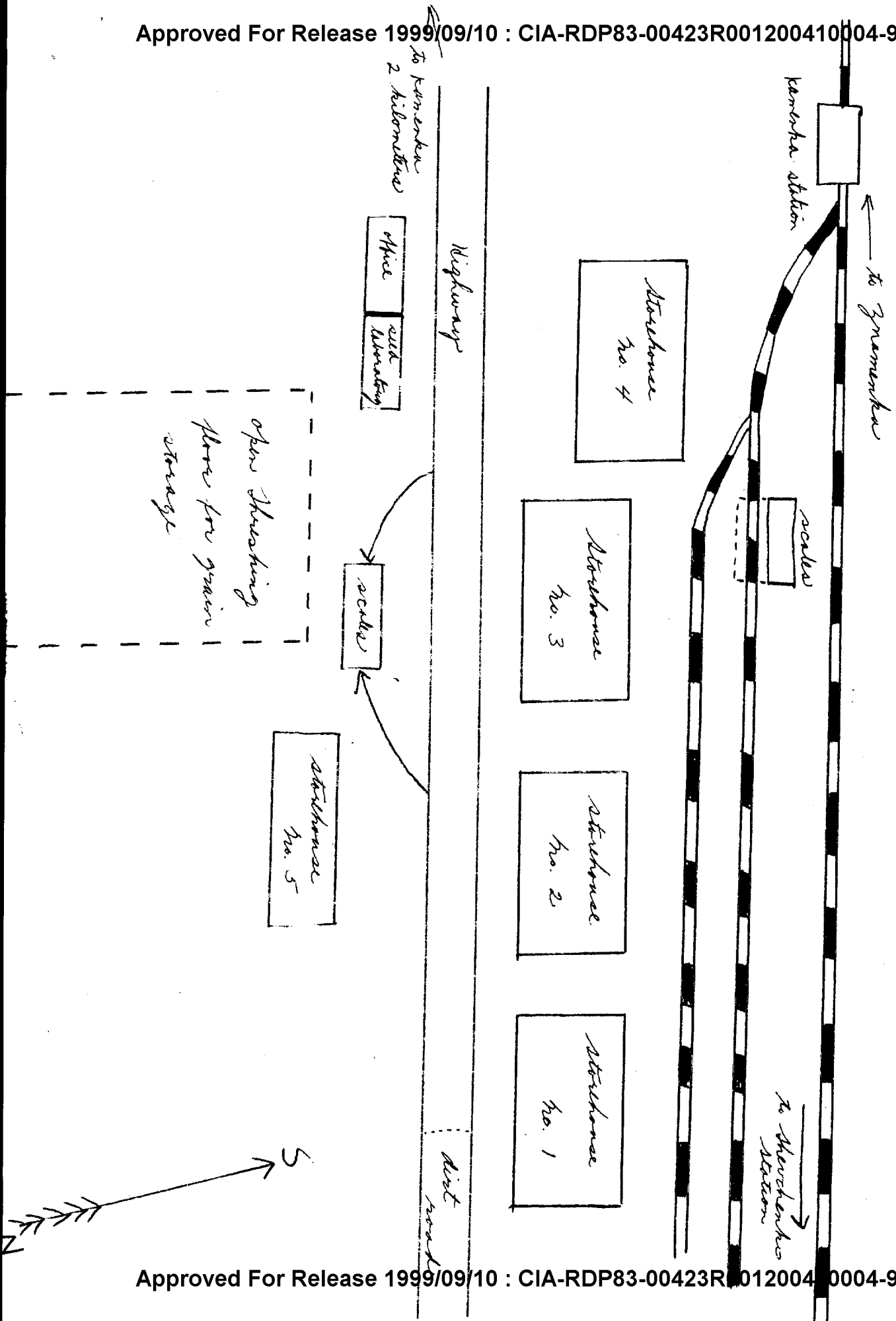
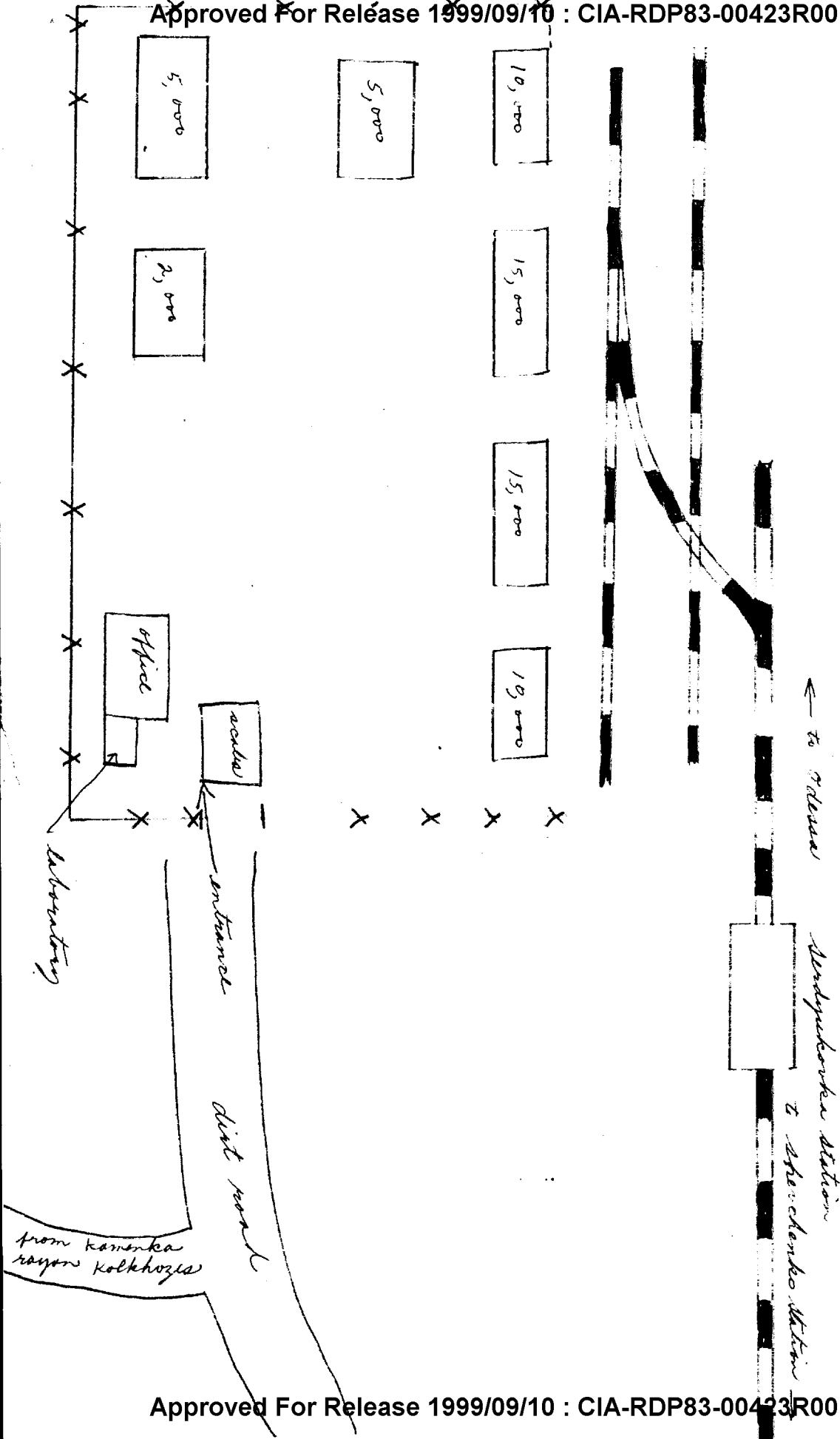


Diagram of the Ventspilska "Zapovednik" Point



(23) All rail cars equipped to handle grain have <sup>a sign saying:</sup> ~~assigned~~ "suitable for grain" (gouyen bod khle<sup>h</sup>) and it is forbidden to utilize these cars for <sup>to ship</sup> ~~the shipping~~ of any other freight.

Cars carrying grain from "Zegotzerno" <sup>(points)</sup> are <sup>echelons</sup> ~~made up in echelons~~ of <sup>(20-30)</sup> ~~twenty to thirty~~ cars and are serviced by special brigades which are selected for grain hauling. The administration of every railway selects 7-8 such brigades. As a rule such a brigade <sup>are</sup> ~~will be~~ composed of members of the Party and the komsomol and will be checked by ~~the organs~~ of the MVD.

<sup>Serdjukovka</sup> The Serdiukovskij "Zegotzerno" <sup>(point)</sup> has seven <sup>storehouses</sup> ~~grain storage~~ places (zernokhranilische) with an overall capacity of more than 60,000 cubic meters. The capacity in cubic meters of each storage place is indicated on the plan. All the storage places are wooden with concrete floors and roofs covered with tar paper. The <sup>Serdjukovka</sup> Serdiukovskij "Zegotzerno" point operates <sup>efficiently than Kamenka</sup> ~~more efficiently~~ loading a shipment of grain almost daily and for this reason grain is never stored out in the open, ~~as at the~~ <sup>Kamenka</sup> ~~Kamenskij~~ point.

The largest accumulation of grain at <sup>any one</sup> ~~a given point~~ time at this point is about 70,000 quintals. It must be noted that the <sup>Serdjukovka</sup> ~~Serdjukovskij~~ point receives grain from three <sup>regions:</sup> ~~raioni:~~ the Sidielianski, the Rozhnistrovskij, and the <sup>Kamenka</sup> ~~Za-enski~~ (six kolkhozes).

Grain from both of these "zagotzerno" points is sent to the <sup>in Cherkassy, Odessa</sup> ~~Cherkasskij, Mosskij, and Jakievskij~~ elevators (Trans. Note: Presumably ~~at~~ <sup>and Kiev.</sup> the towns of Cherkassk, Odessa, and ~~Jakievka(?)~~). All three of the above elevators have government mills attached to them which process the grain received into flour and various types of groats (krupa) and concentrates.

75%, 85% and 96%  
The following types of flour are made from wheat: 30%, 40%, 75%, 85%; while 30% and 40% are rare and only for special purposes. ~~and 95%. Each of the flour is 95%, 85%, and 75%; 30% and 40% are a~~  
~~variety~~ <sup>variety</sup> and only for special purposes (Trans. Note: Presumably author has in mind proportions of wheat used in the flour.) The <sup>Rye types</sup> ~~types of rye~~ are 60% and 74%.

In addition to the above ~~enumerated~~ types of flour these mills also produce: semolina (~~manaya or ma~~) <sup>(hard)</sup> ~~now is only (a.e.) from the~~ varieties of wheat such as "arnautka" <sup>?</sup> ~~and~~

*(groats from)*  
 (buckwheat, barley, and peas ~~groats~~), ~~as well as millet and wheat~~

concentrates ~~(24)~~. The flour produced at these mills is used for the production of various bakery products as well as for the ~~baking of~~ bread.

*Cherkassy*  
 For example: the ~~Cherkasskiy~~ bakery, in one shift turns out 120 tons of bakery products of which 30 tons are bread, 20 tons <sup>a)</sup> macroni, 10 tons dry biscuits, etc.

Food products enterprises of Kiev are combined in five plant directorates (zavodoupravleniya) and number 5 <sup>(mechanized)</sup> bakeries (khlebozavody) and 24 bakery shops <sup>(pekarniya)</sup> ~~(bakeries)~~ and confectioners <sup>(konditerskaya)</sup> ~~(confectioneries)~~ (kousiterskaya).

The overall capacity of the food products enterprises in the city of Kiev <sup>✓</sup> is 5,000 tons in one shift. The mechanized bakeries produce 5,500 of finished production (presumably 5,500 ton), of which sixty per cent is various types of bread and 40% is <sup>macaroni</sup> ~~macaroni~~, <sup>dry</sup> ~~macaroni~~ biscuits, <sup>for the Army and hospitals</sup> ~~macaroni~~ hardtack, ~~macaroni~~ gallettes (dillet-cakes) etc).

*Karl Marx*  
 bakery shops and confectioners (excluding the ~~Karl Marx~~ confectioners factory) produce about 700 tons of various small size bakery products in one shift.

Flour used in food products enterprises of the city of Kiev comes

*Kiev*  
 from the ~~Kievskiy~~ <sup>Combine</sup> ~~mill~~ <sup>mill</sup> ~~plant~~ <sup>plant</sup>

the river Dnieper <sup>(is hauled to)</sup> grain ~~comes to~~ the mill by grain barges on the

Dnieper River. The largest mechanized bakery in the city of Kiev ✓

is the <sup>Darnitskiy</sup> ~~Darnitskiy~~ Bakery - an automatic bakery producing <sup>2,000 shift</sup> ~~2,000~~ tons

of finished products in one shift.

All food products enterprises operate twenty four hours a day.

Bread, rolls, etc. go directly to stores which are attached to each

food products enterprise. <sup>a</sup>Macaroni, dry biscuits, pastry, etc. are

packed and <sup>sent</sup> ~~go~~ to warehouses for finished products which are attached

to each plant ~~directly~~ <sup>ate</sup>.

Production destined for the Army is <sup>taken</sup> ~~selected~~ from these warehouses  
~~directly~~ by the military units or else is sent by special <sup>trains</sup> ~~connections~~  
to the address of the military food supply bases.

Production destined for needs ~~of the~~ Army is accepted by military  
representatives. The production must meet the following standards:

dry biscuits not over 5% moisture content, macaroni not over 9%, and

<sup>hard tack</sup> ~~pastry~~ <sup>(must)</sup> ~~alletes or millet cakes~~ have a special <sup>"ammonium"</sup> ~~ammonia~~ ~~for~~ content

for long preservation. All these products can be stored for a period  
of 3-4 years.



60-8-409  
In case of war, food products industries will switch <sup>(40% - 50% of their)</sup> ~~over to~~ production

<sup>to</sup> ~~of~~ Army needs, ~~to the extent of 75%~~ <sup>produce</sup> while more will ~~be sent~~ <sup>for</sup> for the Army. <sup>Kamenka</sup> In addition to grain and sugar beet the ~~ens-ij~~ rayon annually delivers to the States:

<sup>is</sup> Meat from the kolkhos~~z~~, 4,000 quintals

<sup>members</sup> Meat from the kolkhos~~z~~, 5,000 quintals

<sup>is</sup> Milk from the kolkhos~~z~~, 800,000 liters

<sup>members</sup> Milk from the kolkhos~~z~~, 1,300,000 liters

<sup>is</sup> Eggs from the kolkhos~~z~~, 1,500,000 eggs

<sup>members</sup> Eggs from the kolkhos~~z~~, around 2,000,000 eggs

<sup>is</sup> Vegetables from the kolkhos~~z~~, 10,000 quintals

<sup>members</sup> Vegetables from the kolkhos~~z~~, 10,000 quintals

<sup>is</sup> Hides from the kolkhos~~z~~, 4-5,000 hides

<sup>members</sup> Hides from the kolkhos~~z~~, 2-3,000 hides

Hay or straw, 15,000 quintals

Wool, 130 quintals

The above figures are produced from memory from reports of the

Ministry of Procurement agent in <sup>Kamenka</sup> ~~Samarskiy~~ rayon <sup>(relating to)</sup> ~~monthly~~ in 1949.

Meat from the kolkhoz<sup>es</sup> ~~as~~ as well as from the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup> ~~is~~ is delivered on the hoof to "zagotskot" points <sup>(livestock) cattle</sup> ~~(meat)~~ procurement).

Procurement is carried on quarterly in the following proportions:

First quarter - 15%

Second quarter - 18%

Third quarter - 30%

Fourth quarter - 37%

From the kolkhoz<sup>es</sup> ~~10%~~ 60% of the meat delivered is beef while 40% is pork; kolkhoz<sup>members</sup> ~~as~~ as a rule deliver only beef. <sup>(2-3)</sup> <sup>(in each village)</sup> there are agents/ for meat procurement among the kolkhozniki. These agents collect money among the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup> ~~is~~ for the purchase of meat at average market prices and then purchase <sup>cattle</sup> live-stock at the market and deliver them to "zagotskot" points. The <sup>cattle</sup> ~~live-stock~~ thus delivered and credited to meat procurement from the kolkhoz<sup>es</sup> ~~is~~ is inspected by a special <sup>com</sup> ~~procurement~~ mission, put out to feed and subsequently delivered to "zagotskot" points. <sup>cattle</sup> live-stock delivered for meat procurement from the kolkhoz<sup>es</sup> ~~as~~ as well as from the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup> ~~is~~ must be above average in weight

and fatness; xx swine on the hoof must not weigh less than 30 kilogram  
and cattle not less than 150 kilogram. Each office of "zagotsek" has  
attached to it special feeding points- <sup>(one or two in each)</sup> ~~the~~ rayon- where the  
cattle which has been delivered is fattened and then sent to the  
~~(Darnitskiy and the Khar'kov)~~  
meat/combines ~~(my. sovkh. bi. naty.)~~. These meat combines process the meat  
into various meat products (sausages, <sup>tallow</sup> fats, hams, etc.).

A special dry sausage which can be stored and preserved for  
several years is prepared for the Army.

In addition to the total amount of meat delivered to the Government  
(about 9,000 quintals in all) about 1,000 quintals of meat additionally  
is procured in the rayon by the system of government purchases. These  
purchases are made by the "rayon consumers union" ("ray. <sup>b</sup> pot. soyuz")

MILK The kolkhozes and the kolkhoz <sup>(family)</sup> units (~~trans. note: distinction~~  
~~not apparent to translator.~~ The author writes "kolkhozi i kolkhozniye  
khoziaistva") of the rayon deliver annually to the State more than  
2,000,000 liters of milk which makes more than 3,000 quintals of butter.  
The kolkhoz family units (~~trans. note: Ir- reasonably this is the same~~  
~~as the "kolkhozniye khoziaistva"~~ mentioned above and means private

~~family enterprise based on legal garden plots~~ as well as the kolkhozes

*(dairy points)*  
deliver their milk to *(slivnyye punkty)* ~~("dairy points") (?) which~~

*(located in)*  
~~are present in~~ every village. The milk is here put through a separator

and the cream is sent to the butter plant (Maslozavod). The butter

*3% butter fat content*  
must have more than a ~~three fat unit fat content~~ before it can be

accepted. ~~(fat unit - zairodinitsa, fat content - shirnost)~~. If the

milk of a kolkhoznik *member* does not contain this quantity of butter fat

then he must deliver butter to fulfill his milk delivery quota

of 250 liters.

The butter manufactured by the butter plants is periodically

(usually quarterly) sent in special railroad refrigerator cars

~~(Sodruz)~~ to oblast or republic storehouses. It might be noted that

the amount of milk delivered by kolkhoz family units *is* declining

every year. This is explained by the fact that the number of cows

in kolkhoz families is declining every year, ~~which can be explained~~

due to

*(and) (dual)* *as draft animals*  
~~by a shortage of fodder, the use of the cows for work in the kolkhoz~~

*and milk producers.*

and the milk that must be delivered from each of them.

(28) EGGS: The raion annually delivers more than 3.5 million eggs.

through  
The eggs are sent ~~via~~ "ray ~~obshchestvo~~uz (rayon ~~obshchestvo~~uz) to  
incubator stations, industrial centers and ~~obshchestvo~~ ~~obshchestvo~~ combines.

"Obshchestvo" prepares "obshchestvo" (frozen yolk) powdered eggs, etc.

The whites of the eggs go to <sup>the</sup> chemical industry and <sup>for</sup> ~~to~~ medicine.

Like milk, eggs are procured by special agents (one to <sup>each</sup> ~~of~~ village)  
who are in the employ of the ray ~~on~~ office of the Ministry of Procure-  
ment. ~~They~~

Vegetables are delivered according to sown acreage by the kolkhozniki  
as well as by the kolkhozniki <sup>members.</sup> The raion delivers annually to the  
states a total of about 50,000 quintals of various vegetables, <sup>as follows:</sup> including,

Potatoes, 25,000 quintals,

Cabbage, 5,000 quintals,

Tomatoes, 6,000 quintals,

Cucumbers, 1,000 quintals,

Onions, 5,000 quintals,

Carrots, 2,000 quintals,

Red beets ~~for the table~~, 3,000 quintals

All vegetables delivered by the kolkhozi and the kolkhoz<sup>members</sup> to the rayon "vegetable base" (ovoshebaz<sup>ni</sup>) where some of them are processed. ~~subject to processing.~~ The cucumbers, some of the tomatoes and the cabbage is salted, a certain percentage of the tomatoes (about 60%) is used to make tomato sauce. ~~(From note: XXXX this is a guess) author says "pomidor" - tomato - is used for the preparation of tomato - also given as tomato in the dictionary. A soviet must be consulted for the answer for this one).~~ Other vegetables are sent to industrial centers or oblast "vegetable" bases in ~~an~~ unprocessed form. Potatoes are almost entirely used in distilleries.

Hides and wool are delivered through the procurement office of "rayon consumers union" and are <sup>sent</sup> returned to the appropriate factories for processing. The procurement office of the rayon consumers union ~~through~~ purchases, contracts, etc. procures, in addition, a number of other food products, vegetables and other raw materials. These offices purchase meat, milk, eggs, wool, hides, metals, etc. As a stimulus to suppliers a number of scarce types of goods from the rayon consumers union are issued. These offices also procure meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, metals and other raw materials through a system of purchase and contracts, releasing certain scarce ~~consumers goods~~ <sup>(from their inventory)</sup>.

(30) RAY AND THE FUTURE PROSPECTS: In connection with the increase in the number of head of cattle on the kolchozy and the inclusion of all the land of the kolkhozi in the system of crop rotation, the fodder problem of kolchozy and kolhoz~~nik~~<sup>member has assumed</sup> is of vital importance. The kolhoz<sup>es</sup> of

<sup>Kamenka</sup> the ~~Kamenskij~~ rayon toward the end of 1977 ~~possessed~~<sup>possessed the following</sup> quantities of livestock:

Cows, 1800

Working oxen, 3,000

<sup>calves,</sup>  
~~Young animals, about 10,000~~ ~~(-transferred and or possibly means 1,000)~~

Horses in all, 2,500

Sheep, 6,000

Swine, about 30,000

Poultry, about 60,000

also

If we take into consideration cattle belong to the kolhoz <sup>members</sup> then

the number ~~of head of cattle~~ will be increased to more than 7,000 head.

~~This number of head of cattle is the same as in 1971 prior to the fulfillment~~

~~ment of the animal husbandry development plan and therefore will almost~~

<sup>These figures will be</sup>  
be doubled, particularly for cows, horses and oxen, when the plan for the development of animal husbandry has been completed.

due to the fact that not a single kolkhoz in the raion has pasture land

(grazing in the forest has now been forbidden) the fodder problem for

<sup>es</sup> kolkhoz and kolkhozniki is <sup>members</sup> almost insoluble at the present time, ~~most difficult and almost impossible a solution~~

<sup>chikpaev</sup> ~~tion to the present day.~~ For example, the chikpaev kolkhoz annually

<sup>220 quintals of</sup> ~~gathered/mixi hay, 220 quintals,~~ <sup>600 quintals of</sup> sown grass ~~three mixed varieties~~

~~transliterated as follows:~~ (lucerne, sainfoin, clover, <sup>30 quintals</sup> ~~lucerne, sainfoin, clover~~)

(1400 quintals of) <sup>(9,000 quintals of)</sup> <sup>(and 600 quintals of)</sup> ~~spring straw, 1400 quintals, winter straw, 9,000 quintals.~~ Various types

of chaff, ~~100 quintals.~~ Out of this amount the kolkhoz delivered 280

quintals of hay to the State, used up 200 quintals for fodder during

the summer period and <sup>by</sup> ~~in~~ spring there remained 540 quintals. ~~(300)~~

<sup>total</sup> Out of the ~~overall~~ quantity of 10,500 quintals of the straw and 600

quintals of chaff, <sup>members</sup> 3,000 quintals were paid to the kolkhozniki for their

work-day units, 300 quintals went into construction (mixed into clay

<sup>(for)</sup> ~~or~~ bricks) and for roofs of kolkhoz and kolkhozniki <sup>members' buildings</sup> structures, 300 quintals

went for the school and 300 quintals for the <sup>aid</sup> ~~assistance~~ fund (fond

<sup>m</sup> ~~poproschi~~).

Thus there remained about 6,000 quintals for feed and <sup>litter.</sup> ~~for bedding~~ ~~(and litter)~~

this quantity of crude fodder (which is considered the basic supply)



(32) do not receive any fodder from the kolkhoz etc. of chopped straw which is issued to the kolkhoz <sup>member (as a part)</sup> ~~at the expense~~ of the straw he has earned. <sup>since he uses (both)</sup> ~~his~~ straw for fuel and for fodder the kolkhoz <sup>member</sup> ~~has~~ not have enough of it for both himself and his cow. Only in spring time when the cows of the kolkhoz <sup>members</sup> ~~are~~ are used in planting, work do they receive <sup>(any fodder from the kolkhoz)</sup> ~~any thing~~ and during this period they are given 20 kilograms of silage and 20 kilograms of chopped straw. The in my kolkhoz fodder lasted until June some kolkhoz <sup>kopievskiy</sup> ~~the~~ "N. Vaya zhizn'" <sup>kolkhoz and the ("Lenin" kolkhoz)</sup> ~~Leon Leon~~ Raigorodskiy (and others) are borrowing straw from other kolkhozes as early as March in order to feed their <sup>if</sup> cattle until the new harvest.

In addition to rough or crude fodder the kolkhoz produces 600 tons of silage and 0.5 kilograms of concentrates per/working cattle and 1.5 kilograms per horse.

I did not take into consideration root plants (sugarbeet), about <sup>sugar-beet pulp</sup> 2,000 quintals and ~~(unfertilized and irrigated or "squeezing" or something similar)~~ Russian word translated is "suk" which are

which are almost entirely expended <sup>(fodder)</sup> by spring.

of the kolkhozs in the rayon. Because of the general shortage of fodder and particularly concentrates, cattle of the kolkhozs and the kolkhozniki <sup>members</sup> approach springtime under normal weight (nizhesrednaya upitannost').

It should be noted that the grass field system of crop rotation will go a long way toward improving the fodder situation.

Hay and straw delivered by kolkhozniki <sup>members</sup> of the rayon go to "zagotzeno" points (hay procurement points) or else to feeding points attached to the "zagotskot" office (cattle procurement office). "Zagotzeno" points have in storage 2,000 quintals of meadow hay in 50-kilogram ~~compressed~~ bales, <sup>and</sup> ~~2,000~~ <sup>lucerne</sup> quintals of ~~lieutsern~~ hay. More than half of the <sup>lucerne</sup> ~~lieutsern~~ hay and straw goes far to feed cattle and the remainder is kept in special haystacks ~~with dimensions of~~ 40x3x6 meters (presumably meters) at "zagotzeno" and "zagotskot" points.

From all that has been said about it may be concluded that all produce, vegetables, and raw materials delivered to the state by the rayon are not kept at rayon bases and warehouses but go directly

to industrial enterprises and oblast and republican bases.

Only grain, petroleum products and <sup>and</sup> ~~oil~~ in part a mobilization stock <sup>[Zapras]</sup> <sup>(at)</sup> and are kept <sup>(at)</sup> ray centers and procurement points.

(33) THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PROVISION FOR THE PEOPLE

As is well known <sup>(bread is)</sup> <sup>basic</sup> the ~~central~~ <sup>(government)</sup> source of ~~nurturing~~ <sup>nourishment</sup> for the peasant, worker, and ~~employee~~ <sup>employee</sup> in the USSR ~~is bread~~.

How much and from where does the kolkhozniki receive bread, <sup>for</sup> ~~for~~ his needs? In the first place I want to comment that we will be speaking of kolkhozes in the Ukraine which receive almost 3 times as much bread as do the kolkhozes of the central and western ~~parts~~ <sup>regions</sup> of the Soviet Union. ~~If we take the whole population of the~~ kolkhozi ~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~man~~ <sup>man</sup> in the kolkhoz earns on average of 250-300 work day units, the women 150-180 and adolescents 50-60 work day units a year, <sup>E</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>such</sup> family ~~it~~ <sup>it</sup> consists of 4-5 members, 2-3 of which are able-bodied.

(33) Thus each such family will earn about 500-550 work day units a year. The average payment of grain for each work-day unit during recent years has been 0.8-1.3 kilo. rals. Based on this such a

family receives 500-600 kilograms of grain a year from the kolkhoz.

The grain is divided into categories as follows:

Wheat or waste from wheat (otkhody) - 0.5 kilograms per work day, or

250 kilograms;

Rye - 0.1 kilograms per work day - 50 kilograms;

Corn - 0.3 kilograms - 150 kilograms;

Barley, millet - 0.1 kilograms - 50 kilograms,

In addition the kolkhozniki<sup>members</sup> received from the kolkhoz 1-1.5

kilograms of potatoes per work day which for one family will come

at about 600 kilograms, 2-3 kilograms of straw per work day, and

about 1 ruble in money. This is the yearly <sup>income</sup> wages of an average

kolkhoz family. In addition to the income which a kolkhoz family

receives from the kolkhoz each family also has its garden plot of

0.40 - 0.50 hectares. ~~(32)~~. Out of this quantity of land 0.10 hectares

will be occupied by the buildings and yard or garden while the rest

will be <sup>the family</sup> kolkhozniki truck garden. The majority of the truck gardens

will have the following system of crop rotation:

Potatoes - 0.15 hectares

Grain crops - 0.10 hectares

Corn - 0.15 hectares

Hemp - 0.05 hectares

The remaining land will be sown with beets, onions, carrots, cabbage, etc.

Harvest from the tract garden will be 200-300 kilograms of grain, 12-15 quintals of potatoes, etc.

From this amount a <sup>member</sup> kolkhnoznik must deliver to the government

60-70 kilograms of grain, 150 kilograms of potatoes. Thus the overall annual income of the kolkhhoz family will be:

Grain - 730 kilograms

Potatoes - 20 quintals

Straw - 15 quintals

Money - 500 rubles

In order to pay his income tax of 700-800 rubles his meat procurement quota of 40 kilograms (400 rubles), his state loan of 300-400 rubles

culture) <sup>tax</sup> ~~trans. Note: I guess, the "Russian work is "kult'svor"~~

insurance, etc., <sup>member</sup> the kolkhoznik is obliged to sell part of his grain and potatoes on the <sup>(free)</sup> market. Therefore the grain that remains for a year

for a family of 4 people is 500 kilograms and potatoes - 15 quintals

~~I also take into consideration the <sup>subtract seed grain, bran and ~~potatoes~~ milling charge</sup> ~~costs for feeding and the (Trans.~~~~

~~note: the expression seems to be "garbsevoi sbor") then this figure~~

~~will become~~ 400 kilograms. In view of the fact that the kolkhoznik <sup>member</sup>

gets no fats of any kind, he must have 1 pood of grain a month for each

person, <sup>or</sup> for 50-60 kilograms of grain for a family of 4 members. This

quantity of grain ~~is only enough~~ is only enough for 6-7 months and the

rest of the time the family must eat potatoes. I also neglected to <sup>note</sup>

that the kolkhoznik <sup>member</sup> must use part of the grain for his cow or other

animals if he has them. The kolkhoznik <sup>member</sup> must buy wearing apparel and

fats on the market, <sup>and</sup> <sup>requires</sup> which also ~~demands~~ requires money. The average consumption

of produce by a kolkhoznik <sup>member</sup> for one year will be:

Bread - 100 kilograms

Potatoes - 350 kilograms

Meat - 10 kilograms

Fats - 5 kilograms

(35) From what has been said above it can be concluded that the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup> has only enough produce to "exist," <sup>and</sup> ~~and~~ but if we consider also the fact that almost half of these families have no ~~men~~, ~~then~~ the situation ~~produced now~~ is even worse. For this reason it is not astonishing that the kolkhozniki peasantry is very willing to abandon the kolkhoz and get into industrial work. In case of crop failure the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup> has no grain reserves at all and is obliged to go hungry.

I neglected to comment that ~~the following~~ market prices are the following:

Flour from wheat - 45-50 rubles a pood

Rye flour - 35-40 rubles

Corn - 30-35 rubles a pood

The urban population, <sup>(government)</sup> workers and employees are better fed than the kolkhozniki <sup>members</sup> for they use more meat, fats and other produce which the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup> is considered a luxury. ~~35~~ If we take 100 rubles ~~(a month)~~ as the average wages of a worker ~~then~~ this will at least permit him to live much better than the kolkhozniki <sup>member</sup>.

~~The urban population purchases produce in stores and markets~~

The urban population buys its produce in stores and about 25-30% of its vegetables, fats, meat and dairy products at markets.

The population <sup>in</sup> ~~from~~ small towns buys ~~almost all~~ of its food - (50-55%)

from the market. Periodic crop failures are reflected immediately on kolkhoz markets on food products at <sup>such times</sup> ~~that time~~ are also in short supply in stores.

In making a general conclusion about the food problem of the USSR it can be said that in case of a war and the draft of men into the Army and the mobilization of <sup>motor transport</sup> ~~animal~~ the kolkhozes will very shortly be unable to maintain a normal level of production. This would <sup>mean</sup> ~~involve~~ curtailment of sown acreage in the kolkhozes of exchange of goods between city and village and a <sup>50%</sup> ~~no less than two-fold~~ <sup>reduction</sup> lessening of consumption of food ~~products~~ by the population. (22)

#### HUMAN RESOURCES

*World War II*

The consequence of the war - the recruitment of the male population into industry and P.O. Schools, Army drafts - left the kolkhozes almost completely deprived of <sup>men</sup> ~~male~~ populace. The shortage of male manpower



*from right hand  
down left to right  
not contained in  
the main text*  
is felt not only in kolkhozi but in any branch of production in the

USSR. If we take statistical data of the Chapae<sup>1</sup> kolkhoz and the

rayon as a whole the picture will be as follows:

Total number of family units in the kolkhoz - 327

Total population (approximately) - 1,300

Total number of men - 277

Of which, men of over 60 - 63

Invalids of the first and second group - 31

Attached to industry or FZO schools - 56

In military service - 23

Present in the kolkhoz - 66

Of these <sup>able</sup> ~~11~~ to military service - 52

Adolescents of 10-15 including those in school - 50

Total number of women - ~~220~~ 570

Women over 55 - 120

Women from 15-55 - 355

Invalids and sick - 20

Children of 10 and under - about 300

Girls of 10-15 - 20

Total members of families without men, i.e. head of the family -

125

Annual birth rate - 13

Death rate - 6

These figures for the rayon will look about as follows:

Total population of the rayon - 115,000

Of which men - 25,000

Men in this number of 50 <sup>(and over)</sup> - 1,000

Invalids of the first and second category - 2,000

Employed by industry or the government - 3,000

In FEO schools - 3.5,000

In military service - 2,5,000

Adolescence of 8-16 - 4,000

Present in kolkhozi - 1,000

Total number of women - 51,000

Women over 55 - 14,000

Women from 15-55 - 35,000

Invalids and ill - 2,000

Annual draft into army - 250-300

(38) From the above figures it will be apparent that women are the main laboring force in the kolkhozes, ~~they fulfill~~ <sup>they fulfill</sup> about 95% of ~~all~~ <sup>the</sup> work ~~done in the kolkhozi.~~

Even in spite of the shortage of male workers in the kolkhozes "voluntary-compulsary recruiting of kolkhoz ~~men~~ <sup>members</sup> for work in industry is still continuing. (39) Every year the rayon receives a manpower recruitment quota of 400-500 men for work in industry. This quota is not always fulfilled since rayon management ~~has not~~ <sup>has nothing</sup> ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> ~~nothing~~ <sup>has</sup> ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~gain~~ <sup>appreciates</sup> by fulfilling the quota and ~~has~~ the manpower situation on the kolkhozes.

~~There is entirely different~~ <sup>however, the</sup> situation in the recruitment of young men for trade schools and P.T.O. schools <sup>with</sup> ~~for this is carried on~~ <sup>(is entirely different)</sup> as a most important civic-political campaign.

~~The recruitment of youth~~ <sup>young men</sup> is not based on voluntary procedures but is carried on forceably. Recruitment is based on two men for every 100 population which for the rayon is 2300 men.

Of course if there are no young men subject to being drafted into FZO schools then this figure will be smaller.

The young men of the Kamenskij rayon go to the two year railway school at Shevchenko Station, the school of miners in the <sup>city of</sup> ~~city of~~ Dniepropetrovsk, chemist and electricians school in the city of Slaviansk, etc. The course of study in FZO schools lasts two years, while in trade schools it lasts 6 months.

<sup>students of</sup>  
The contingent of ~~men~~ <sup>students</sup> studying in trade schools, railroad schools, and FZO schools <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ the labor reserve of ~~the~~ Soviet Government. Mainly boys and girls of 14 years and up in age who for one reason or another quit school and <sup>are</sup> ~~are~~ working on kolkhozes are taken into these schools.

<sup>FZO</sup>  
The main additional source for filling up the/schools, is young people on the kolkhozes.

The FZO schools as a labor reserve, permits the government to carry out territorial redistributions of labor reserves in connection with new (territorial) distributions of industry.

In filling up trade schools and FZO schools those rayons which have

(1/2) a surplus of young men and women ~~in~~ <sup>in the country</sup> where there is  
a manpower shortage. Engineers and technicians <sup>as</sup> pedagogy are trained  
in a number of institutes and техникумы as instructors in FTO schools  
and trade schools. The main subject of study <sup>in</sup> FTO and trade schools  
is <sup>practical</sup> production ~~instruction~~. In addition a number of specialized  
and general subjects are included in the curricula of the schools.

These schools also teach military subjects, <sup>physical</sup> political studies, ~~fixtak~~  
<sup>education</sup> training, military drill, marksmanship, etc. Military subjects in FTO  
schools are taught by reserve officers who work as military instructors  
in the schools.

It is apparent from the curricula of the FTO schools that the  
students receive not only specialized training but also military and  
general education courses. Where young men from the kolkhozes <sup>some-</sup>  
time come to FTO schools with a 3-4 <sup>years of</sup> ~~year~~ education they finish the FTO  
schools with a knowledge equivalent to those finishing a 7-year school.  
Thus, the FTO schools are not only a source of labor reserves for the  
Soviet Government but also a source of literate and trained soldiers  
for the army. (1/2)

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS (Spetsotdyely)

The only special department in the Kamenskiy raion is in one ball-bearing plant in the city of Kamenska. This bearing plant belongs to the Ministry of Machine Building (Mashinnostroeniya) of the USSR and it manufactures roller bearings. The plant works three shifts and has a total of about 1,500 employees.

The "special department" in this plant is headed by the chief of the special department (nachal'nik spetsotdyela) and his assistant, both of whom are officials of the MGB. These officials carry out the following work:

Completion and development of the mobilization plan for ~~this enterprise~~ <sup>the plant;</sup>  
Supervision and records for all mobilization reserves (zapasi) of the

enterprise;  
<sup>security clearances on</sup>  
~~Checking the reliability of~~ all persons starting to work in the

enterprise as well as those already employed there;

Organization of the guard for the plant and particularly for the

mobilization stocks (mobzapasi), as well as organization of fire sentries,  
etc.

Fire sentries, etc.

These officials coordinate their work very closely with the military commissariats.

Other "special departments" known to be in the city of Alex at the aviation plant <sup>iment</sup> ~~at~~ Bozhenka "Izuzne Ulitsa". This plant turns out various parts for rocket <sup>aircraft</sup> airplanes ~~(2)~~. The plant employs about 2,000 people and in addition to the "special department", there is a military aviation representative <sup>with</sup> ~~in~~ the rank of Air Force colonel.

There is also a special department in the ~~Bel~~ "Ien-uznyy" plant which turns out <sup>naval</sup> ~~military~~ river vessels.

These "special departments" at the present time exists only in important industrial enterprises which in one degree or another are connected with the production of military articles. Many enterprises which at present are on peacetime production will be militarized in case of war and will have "special departments". At the present time mobilization plans for <sup>such</sup> ~~these~~ enterprises are kept in military commissariats. (2)

In making a general analysis of work being carried out by the government of the USSR both in the economic and political field it can be concluded that all these enterprises are directed toward the accumulation of *raw material and food reserves for the state* ~~state, raw material,~~ and alimentary reserves and *the preparation of* also preparing the population and the entire national economy for a broaching conflicts.